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INDIA.

As time advances, we may all see more and more clearly what a prolonged "difficulty" for England the Indian mutiny is likely to prove. We do not mean that as a mutiny or a war it seems now more formidable than might once have been feared. Indeed, under that aspect only, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that it has proved no worse. But the general discussions of which the revolt has been the occasion, strikingly show how totally we are without a plan, either religious or political, for Indian government in future; how little we are agreed among ourselves about the fundamental principles, the theory, on which such government should be administered. Then the disturbance caused to the internal organisation of the country by the event, comes home to one's imagination with peculiar force just now. It is now the time when the most important agricultural work of the year ought to be going on, and the seeds be sown for the harvest of next spring. At the best of times, the financial affairs of India have never been so good as they ought, and hence the pressure of taxation brought to bear on the natives has been apologised for by writers in the interest of the Company as absolutely necessary. How will such difficulties be met after an interruption of all prosperity like the doings of this and of next year? Will not every inconvenience of our rule be still more severely felt, and so a state of things favourable to discontent be perpetuated in the disturbed provinces? These are considerations which must co-exist alongside the reflections excited by good or bad military news, and independent of the latter. When India has ceased to be a battle-field, it will still be the greatest question of the day. After the interest of an Eastern Crimea, we shall have the interest of an Eastern Ireland to occupy us. A few months ago, we were fancying that the time was come for social reform at home to be the business of the day. But we shall hear more of ryots than labourers, and more of "native" schools than British ones, for many a long month. The proper use to be made of the occasion by those who favour social reforms, is to see whether the new system of British-

Indian government made necessary by the revolt cannot be made available for receiving the impress of their political ideas. If anything good come of the affair, it will be this. We may make India a means of giving employment and advancement to the energy and talent which in vain seek it in the political system and military system at home. The Company's monopoly of the local government must share the fate of its monopoly of the local trade.

This, we think, should be the political advantage taken of the revolt, and on no other terms can the prolonged agitation caused by it be made up for. We cannot afford to bestow all our time on the East India Company. At present the sufferings of their servants have taken a deep hold—most properly and naturally—of the feelings of the country. But when British life has been made safe, and the British flag made triumphant by a national effort, we shall expect something to pay us for giving precedence so long to this, over other national affairs.

Having indicated so much, as the political view of the affair, we come to the news received this week from the seat of disturbance. We think it disappointing in some aspects, and hopeful in others—as is the regular colour of such news now. There was a hope entertained that we should hear of the relief of Lucknow, and a fear entertained of its fall: neither hope nor fear is relieved this mail; but, on the whole, there is good reason to be thankful about this interesting point of India. The besieged seem to have been in good cue, and to have beaten their assailants. They can, therefore, have been in no want of provisions, as was once feared. At the same time, troops were en route for the North, from Calcutta, in considerable numbers—a circumstance hopeful for Lucknow, as for other places. Outram had advanced, independently of these, with reinforcements, and was to be on the scene of action promptly. Things, in fact, looked well for the Lucknow garrison; and when we consider that another Cawnpore story might have shocked the country, we see great reason to welcome this part of the telegram.

The news from Delhi is of much the same character—so far satis-

factory, and yet not wonderfully startling. We find Nicholson in full play in its neighbourhood—thrashing rebels and taking guns, at Nejufgurh. There was also a talk of the regular assault on the city, with siege train and all, being at hand. We are not of those journalists who boldly fling out attacks at every soldier who does not do on the spot just what everybody at home thinks would be pleasant to read about. We give generals credit for using their common sense, like ourselves, and biding their time, when that seems the proper policy. Accordingly, we are willing to wait, in the hope of seeing that the Delhi pear is plucked when duly ripe.

The brilliant little actions—of Montgomery at Alleyghur, of Eyre at Sasseram—are not to be passed over without a welcome. At least, they keep up the moral *prestige* of our army, which is of immense importance, and hinder the accumulation of any single great force under the banner of the rebels. The scattered mutineers, it seems, regularly make off to Delhi—which is, for our purposes, the best thing they can do. Those from Oude, who are threatening Allahabad and Benares, have Outram and his forces—and the reinforcements above-mentioned apart from these—to face; and we may expect to hear a good account of them.

But, what is perhaps of more importance than any other news brought this mail, is the continued tranquillity of Bombay, Madras, Central India, and the Punjab. The vital danger was that the revolt might be found to be spreading. But it still remains what it was at first, a mutiny of the Bengal army,—bad enough, goodness knows; but many degrees removed from what it once threatened to be. That mutiny, we fear, is the index of a considerably-spread bad feeling against our power. But bad feeling is terrible only while it has arms for its ministers, and we are beginning to see already the length of the tether of those who have arms to wield. When the mutiny is put down, we shall still only be at the threshold of the Indian question; but the last news is as hopeful towards its chances of being put down, as any that a mail has brought for a long time.



LOSS OF THE TRANSIT: TROOPS LANDED ON THE REEF.—(FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. MILLER, 90TH REGIMENT.—SEE PAGE 259.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE Emperor having held his final review at Châlons on Thursday week, returned to Paris, and from thence proceeded to St. Cloud with the Empress.

A report is current of a contemplated meeting between the French and Austrian Emperors, to take place at Munich.

An intrigue to place Joachim Murat at the head of the United Principities is much talked of. It is said that the scheme is so far advanced that the Princess Giulia lately sent a telegraphic message to Jassy to say that the thing was as good as settled.

The Legislative Body, it is thought, will be convoked for the month of December, in order to verify the return of its members in the late elections. Some excitement will then be created by the attitude of General Cavaignac and his republican colleagues in relation to the oath-taking; if, indeed, the General does not resign before that period.

Fresh inundations have occurred in the Ardèche. Great destruction of property has ensued; the bed of the river is filled with large trees torn up by the roots; the traffic on the railway between Narbonne and Beziers is again interrupted; and the works constructed to prevent a repetition of the recent disasters have been destroyed.

The Brussels "Nord" lately said, and the "Journal des Debats" confirms the statement, that the French Government has given to that of England unequivocal proofs of sympathy and goodwill on the occasion of the Indian insurrection, by offering to permit the passage of troops through France, and to use its good offices with the Pacha of Egypt to induce him to afford a similar facility. As regards the passage of troops through France, it was declined, we hear, because there would have been little saving of time, owing to the double embarkation and disembarkation.

SPAIN.

THERE is still no official news of the resignation of the Spanish ministry, but almost all the private letters concur in stating that ministers only hold office until successors can be found. There seemed, however, to be a possibility that Narvaez might remain while the majority of his colleagues went out. But Bravo Murillo has been received by the Queen, and the latest report is, that he will be charged with the construction of a new Cabinet.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has, it is said, sent an autographic letter to the Emperor of the French, relative to the Principalities and to the reciprocal concessions which might solve that difficulty. The Austrian journals speak complacently of the subject, and say that it must be regulated by mutual concessions. The suggested explanation of this altered tone is that Austria gladly accepts a Murat in the Principalities, upon an assurance that the Muratist claims upon Naples shall be withdrawn, and that France will favour rather than thwart the maintenance of the present régime in Austrian Italy.

One of the circumstances that contribute to the general monetary embarrassment in Europe is the position of Austria. That Power was to have "resumed cash payments," or, in other words, the sort, in January next. The "Independence" lately announces that the clearance of Baron Beck to receive the finances have totally failed; and, with a balance deficiency now representing a capital of £34,500,000, Austria is still in a position that prevents reduction of her ordinary expenditure. "In 1845," says a correspondent, "the army cost 131,000,000, but last year it cost 310,000,000. In 1854, 1855, and 1856, the army and debt cost about an average 655,000,000, which exceeded by 255,000,000, or 63 per cent, the total of the budget of 1845. The deficit is now 1,642,000,000."

PRUSSIA.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE KING.

THE King of Prussia has undergone a fourth attack of apoplexy, and from late bulletins report some amendment, his condition is regarded as extremely perilous. Congestion of the brain is talked of. All the members of the Royal family are assembled at Potsdam. Public prayers were offered up in all the churches on Sunday. The present attack is in so far as a repetition of the attack his Majesty had at Pillnitz last July as that it arises from over-exertion, over-anxiety, and a neglect of the requirements of his feeble body. The symptoms of the former attack resembled those of a mild form of paralysis or apoplexy, consisting of total prostration of the right side of the body and mental faculties, with occasional weakness in the speech which the organs were so far as liberty as to articulate. These symptoms have shown themselves again on the present occasion, but with more frequent repetition and increased intensity, so that a relief seems to gain ground among the medical men that his Majesty has burst a small blood vessel in the brain, and that it is the extravasated blood which produces this paralytic pressure on that organ. The circumstance that repeated bleeding has hitherto been unavailing to promote more than a transient alleviation, seems to favour this lamentable conclusion.

RUSSIA.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF has drawn a confidential circular, relating to the Stuttgart view, to the Russian Ministers at foreign Courts. It is said to be extremely pacific, and to recommend the maintenance of existing treaties.

A telegraphic despatch from Warsaw, dated October 9, announces the solemn entry of the Emperor and Empress of Russia into the Polish metropolis. It was thought that the reception on the part of the population was more riotous than any Russian monarch has ever met with in Warsaw.

The "Gazette of the State" announces that unlimited leave of absence is to be immediately granted to a considerable number of sailors of the Imperial navy. The reason of this simply is, that the ice of the winter will soon prevent any Russian vessel of war in the Baltic from moving. Any intention to reduce the navy is out of the question. A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"The construction of screw-steamers for transport and other services is being urged on with vigour. Not only are our building-yards in full activity, but several orders have been given to ship-builders abroad."

The "Journal de St. Petersburg" has the following:—"On the night between the 16th and 17th of September a great calamity occurred on the Vakhov, opposite the town of Novaya-Ladoga, where, at the mouth of the Ladoga Canal, numbers of vessels laden with merchandise and timber assembled. Shortly after midnight a tempest arose, and one of the vessels caught fire. The flames, fanned by the wind, spread to some other vessels which had run ashore. The greatest disorder prevailed. The vessels were dashed one against another, and many of them sank. It was impossible to give them any assistance, and every thing in the direction of the wind near the island and right ashore was either burnt or sunk. The wind, coming from the lake, kept along the right shore; this circumstance saved all the vessels on the other side. It is estimated that about 200 vessels of different sizes were destroyed."

SWEDEN.

THE Hereditary Prince of Sweden has signified his assumption of the post of Regent of Sweden and Norway by important nominations in the army and navy. Amongst them are the appointment of Prince Oscar, his brother, to the command of the brigade of the King's Body Guard; of General de Wrede to that of the artillery; and of Rear-Admiral Annerstedt to the chief administration of the navy. A proposition has been made in the Chamber of Nobles of the Swedish Diet that an annual allowance shall be made to the Prince as Regent. In the Storting of Norway a motion that an annual sum shall be granted him in that capacity has also been announced, and it is likely to be adopted. The Prince Regent is shortly to proceed to Christiania to close the session of the Storting.

The official journal of Stockholm publishes a Royal decree authorising the loan of fifteen millions of francs, voted by the States for the construction of railways.

ITALY.

THE Queen of Naples is seriously indisposed. A letter from Naples contains the following circular from the Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the affair of the *Cagliari*:—

"M—, I hasten to make known to you that I have notified to the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires at Naples that as regards the merchandise found on board the *Cagliari* and belonging to third parties, the latter, in order to obtain the immediate delivery of them, had only to address an application to the commission on maritime prizes, through any person acting in the name of the captain of the steamer, or having from the party a legally authorised power to watch over his interests before the said commission."

The difference between the Sardinian Government and that of King Ferdinand of Naples is far from being soothed, it is said.

Much agitation prevails in some parts of Italy. In Bologna the Austrian police have lately made several arrests. At Forlì, Rimini, and other places on the coast, unusual precautions have been taken. On September 25th there was a political disturbance in the theatre at Carrara, and it is reported that a rising, which was put down by the military, has occurred at Faenza.

The Duchess of Parma has just put forth two decrees relative to the cessation of the league between Austria, Modena, and Parma, which will expire on the 31st instant. These decrees re-establish the regulations that existed prior to the League.

The finances of the Papal States again wear for once a rosy hue. The estimate for the ensuing year shows a surplus of income over expenditure. The Pope, who is at present at home in the Vatican, was to go to Civita Vecchia on the 15th.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

THE new Turkish Ministry has inaugurated its advent by the issue of 75,000,000 piastres of paper money, which has spread consternation over the commercial world. If the money be applied to the amelioration of the finances it may be praiseworthy; unfortunately the general impression is not favourable to this suggestion.

It is alleged that the Porte refused an application made by Lord de Redcliffe for permission to enrol irregular troops in Albania, Syria, and Asia, for the service of India. An authorisation has been granted, however, for the Pacha of Bagdad.

The squadron of Lord Lyons, resting from its wanderings in the Mediterranean, came to an anchor in the harbour of Navarino on the 26th of September.

The commission for settling the Tarco-Russian frontiers in Asia has concluded its labours. The English and French commissioners arrived in Constantinople on the 27th of September.

On Sunday week the Divan was opened by the Metropolitan at Jassy. His discourse, which was marked by great moderation, was favourably received. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed in the assembly.

A viceroy from Belgrade states that a plot has been formed to attempt the life of the Prince of Servia, and to overthrow the government, has been discovered. Several persons of note have been arrested.

AMERICA.

THE commercial crisis in America, says a correspondent, is without parallel. At New Orleans cotton was actually being reloaded from the ships for want of means to cash the bills drawn against it. At Buffalo the warehouses were full of grain, which cannot be moved while corn-laden vessels are stranded in harbour, no persons coming forward able to pay freights and on 15th ult. flour is selling at prices for cash which would leave a profit of 25¢ per barrel in London or Liverpool, the home quotations being at present from 30s. to 33s. No less than 270 failures are reported in New York; and if the banks insist on specie payments they can only do so by using the suspension of houses reputed to be of undoubted solvency. "The fact is, the people of the United States are, in enterprise and expanded trade, just ten years in advance of their means to pay in cash."

The Governor of Pennsylvania has yielded to the solicitations of the financiers, and issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of legalising the course of banks in that State, in suspending specie payment.

The banks of Providence have resolved to suspend.

On the 29th a conference of the leading bank officers was held at New York, which resulted in a resolution to recommend an immediate increase of loans and discounts to the extent of three per cent.

Havana advices report that monetary affairs in Cuba are in a critical position.

The Ministers of Guatemala, San Salvador, and Costa Rica had addressed a note to General Cus, informing him that Walker was fitting out a new expedition against Nicaragua, the men of which were to go from the south, and the armament from New York. The expedition was to gather and be met together at the harbour of Bocas del Toro, a short distance south of San Juan del Norte, and then to land at that port. The Ministers requested that a vessel of war might be sent to the former harbour, and that the one lying at San Juan del Norte be ordered to prevent the landing. They also desired that the filibusters may be sent back to the United States, as transgressors of the laws and disturbers of the peace of friendly nations.

All hopes of the safety of the commander and missing passengers of the *Central America* had been abandoned.

CANADA.

SHOULD the panic at New York continue, the suspension of specie payments in other States will become an unavoidable necessity; and if so, the Canadian Government will, it is said, not hesitate to sanction the precedent of 1837, authorising the banks to suspend specie payments for a short period, as it would be a suicidal act to continue specie payments, when every dollar would find its way to New York.

AUSTRALIA.

THE Legislature of South Australia was to re-assemble for the despatch of business on the 21st of July, and questions of great colonial importance were to be brought forward—amongst others the Waste Lands, Postal Communication, and Education Bills.

The discovery of fertile lands and freshwater lakes between Lake Torrens and Mount Serle, which are represented as forming a perfect paradise, is confirmed by Captain Freeling, R.E., and announced in the Government "Gazette." The colonists seem to be in a state of great exultation in consequence.

Railway extension was a subject of general discussion by the colonial press and the public, and a portion of the journals argue that Government should offer guarantees of 7½ per cent. to private companies, as an inducement to capitalists to invest their money in the construction of these undertakings. The line most desired is said to be that from Adelaide to the Murray River.

The arrival of each mail from South Australia brings fresh evidence of the great extent of her mineral deposits by the discovery of copper mines; but, at the same time, it is stated that hands suited for this description of labour are inadequate to the demand, and it is recommended that the superfluous mining population of Cornwall and Devon should emigrate to these localities, where high wages would be given, and the mineral resources be effectually developed.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—Mount Vesuvius continues in a state of brilliant eruption. The latest report on the subject from Naples, undated, describes "one of the finest eruptions possible to be seen." It occurred just after dark. "The crater appeared all on fire; long flames suddenly arose from it; then the lava gushed forth, on a very broad surface and with very great rapidity, in the direction of the Fosse delle Parnasse; and in less than three hours it had run over all the distance that separates the crater from the Arco del Cavallo, the place where stand the Vesuvius Observatory, and the famous hermitage which serves as a refuge for travellers of all countries; for no foreigner comes to Naples without making the ascent to Vesuvius. Thanks to the fine mountain road the Government has had made, you can ascend it easily in three hours. All the quays in Naples were thronged with people, admiring this beautiful eruption."

A STRIAN DEPUTY.—Dr. Zu Scherz, who was a barrister and lawyer at Vienna, and a member of the Administrative Councils of the Credit Bank and Western Railway Company, is a creditor to the amount of £20,000 and £25,000. He had gambled on the Stock Exchange, and has now fled. It is thought that he has committed suicide. Several small firms at Vienna have recently failed; and a M. Sternikel, a bookseller who had been concerned in stock jobbing, has blown out his brains in the streets.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

DELHI.

THE latest telegraphic despatches bring accounts from Delhi up to the 26th of August.

The Punjab reinforcements mentioned in the last intelligence reached the camp on the 14th of Aug.; and more recently, an auxiliary force of about 2,600 men from Cashmere had marched to join the army. It was expected to do good service. A new siege train from Ferozpoor was expected by the end of August, and the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab declared that by the middle of September the force before Delhi would be at least short of 15,000 men. It was anticipated that an assault would then be made.

There had been the usual skirmishing with the same results. On the 12th of August a battery which was troublesome was taken; and on the 25th Brigadier Nicholson attacked the insurgents (who were trying, in a large body, to get to our rear), at Nujudghur, entirely defeated and routed them, and took twelve guns, with all the ammunition, equipment, and baggage of the enemy.

The troops were in good health and spirits; the wounded doing well, and the supplies abundant. It was said that some overtures had been made by, or on behalf of, the King. They would not be entertained. The garrison have been levying contributions in the neighbourhood of Agra and the north-west provinces.

LUCKNOW AND GENERAL HAVELOCK.

General Havelock was still at Cawnpore, waiting for reinforcements, and Lucknow was still unrelieved. The 90th Regiment, about half the Fusiliers, and a 9-pounder battery, in all 1,270 men, were at Allahabad on the 3rd or 4th of September; 600 infantry and the battery were immediately pushed forward towards Cawnpore, and General Outram was to follow with the remainder of the infantry on the night of the 5th. He expected to join Havelock on the 11th or 12th, and directed the latter to have everything ready for crossing the river on his arrival.

Meanwhile we have intelligence from Lucknow up to the 2nd of September, when the garrison were in good spirits and sufficiently provided with food. They had recently repulsed a determined assault, and had disabled the only heavy guns belonging to the assailants.

The garrison have been told to hold out to extremity, and we are now confident that they will be relieved about the middle of this month.

General Havelock gained his ninth victory on the 16th of August, driving the rebels from a strong position near Bhitoor, which they desperately defended. The rebels from Oude were threatening Allahabad and Benares, which were being put in a state of defence.

THE DINAPORE MUTINEERS—BEHAR.

The Rewah troops, detached to intercept the Dinapore mutineers, were not in time to arrest their progress; the latter crossed the Tonse River about the 26th of August, after some detention by high flood. Their march was marked by plunder. They gave out they were going to Delhi. The rebel Koor Singh fled from Rohtas about the 27th or 28th of August, and sought refuge in Rewah territory. The Rajah warned him off, upon most of his army adherents deserted him. A column, consisting of a wing of the 53rd Queen's, 27th Madras Native Infantry, and some guns, left Ranchi on the 27th ult., to clear the trunk road.

The Nepal Durbar had given 1,000 Goorkhas to aid in the occupation of Champaran and the districts on the left bank of the Ganges, which were endangered by the abandonment of Goruckpore by the civil officers. It was thought that the force stated, which left Katmandhoo on the 13th or 14th of August, would suffice to restore order in those districts.

The garrison at Arrah, after being relieved by Major Eyre, had safely reached Dinapore.

AGRA.

The latest intelligence from Agra is to the 25th of August. All still in the fort, and the general health good. Nothing particular had occurred except an expedition to Futtehpoor Sukree, and another to Hathras, which latter defeated the insurgents, but was not strong enough to reconquer Allahgur. The Furruckabad Newab was said to be on the road between that place and Cawnpore with three regiments of mutinous infantry, and one of cavalry; he would be dealt with by General Havelock's column, after the relief of Lucknow. On the deserting of Goruckpore by the civil officers, a Chucklader from Oude took possession. Anarchy and confusion arose in the district, and Chumparan was consequently in some danger, as mentioned above. Azimgur and Jounpore have been occupied by the Goorkhas, who marched from Goruckpore with the civil officers.

NATIVE STATES—THE PUNJAB.

The mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent, joined by those from Indore and Mhow, reckoned at 4,500 infantry, 900 cavalry, and 30 guns, were still believed to be at Gwalior, held in check, it is reported, by Sindia. The political agent, Major Macpherson, writing from Agra on the 7th of August, expresses a confident belief in his loyal and friendly attachment to us. The peace of Bhopal was imperilled by the open mutiny of the Contingent. All the Bundelcund chiefs continued to behave well; as also the Newab of Jaxooh and the petty states of Dhar-Dewass, &c.; none having openly revolted except Anjhara. In Rajpootana, the native chiefs were quiet, and apparently true. The conduct of the Nizam's Government at Hyderabad was admirable. The Mohurran festival passed off without any commotion or disturbance whatever. Puttiah and all his Sutlej chiefs continued in active and zealous co-operation. Goolab Singh, of Cashmere, died on the 2nd of August; his successor is, as he was, our staunchest adherent.

Intelligence from the Punjab has been received to the 15th of August. The Punjab and Cis Sutlej States were quite tranquil. Large local levies were being raised to supply the place of the reinforcements gone to Delhi. Goolab Singh, of Cashmere, before his death, promised seventy-five horses to the Six per Cent Loan, and about twenty were expected in Cis Sutlej. "It will, probably, draw nearly a crore, which is the estimated want."

The disarmed 26th Native Infantry, at Lahore, murdered their commanding officer on the 30th of July, and broke away from the cantonment. The troops sent in pursuit took the wrong road, but the mutineers were followed by the police and the people of the country, and in the first days of August were either destroyed or captured and executed; hardly a man has escaped. Fugitives of the 55th N.I. at Peshawur, have been seized and similarly dealt with.

NEW MUTINIES.

The 51st Native Infantry mutinied at Peshawur on the 29th of August. By the following day the mutiny was completely crushed. Mutinies of part of the 10th Light Infantry at Ferozepore and of a portion of the 55th at Hazara have in like manner been promptly suppressed.

At Neemuch part of a squadron of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry mutinied on the 12th of August, and the troops were dispersed.

A small portion of the 5th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Bangalore.

The remainder of the Joudpore Legion has mutinied, but no further outbreak has occurred in the Bombay army.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Large bodies of troops had arrived at Calcutta, and were marched towards Allahabad.

Lord Elgin left Calcutta on the 3rd September, and sailed for Hong Kong in the screw steamer *Arca*.

The Mohurran had passed over quietly in all parts of India.

The steamers *Cleopatra* and *Penelope*, with 400 Royal Welsh Fusiliers and 208 men of the Royal Artillery, had coaled at Galle and gone to Calcutta.

It is stated that some 2,500 troops were known to have arrived at the Mauritius.

Her Majesty's 89th Regiment had arrived at Bombay from the Cape of Good Hope, and had been sent to Desam. The 95th Regiment was only expected.

Seventeen prisoners were executed at Sattara for treason on the 5th of September.

The Madras and Bombay Presidencies were tranquil. The Bank of Bengal had refused advances on the Company's paper.



LOSS OF THE TRANSIT: THE TROOPS ENCAMPED ON THE ISLAND OF BANCA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. MILLER, 90TH REGIMENT.)

"The remainder of the boats were now ready. The first embarked were the sick, a company of the 90th, and a company of the 59th, and they were landed on the reef. They had to be landed there, as, if they proceeded to the island, those on the ship would in all likelihood have sunk before the return of the boats. These were four times filled before all on the ship were in safety. The ship's crew, who were the last to leave, went at once to the island, and the boats then made three trips to the reef for those of us who were on it. It was dark before all were landed. This was not attained too soon, as the rock on which we stood gradually became covered by the rising tide, and was totally hid from sight before the last of us had reached the land.

"Save the clothes in which we stood, everything was lost, except the firelocks of the soldiers, which they carried with them. It was impossible to save the knapsacks.

"Thirty tons of powder, all the shot and shells and small-arm ammunition, all the stores, the medical comforts, commissariat tents and baggage—in fact, everything has been lost. The vessel, however, has not yet sunk, though under water from the funnel sternmost, and split in half both on the port and starboard. The rock on which she split holds her securely until a gale of wind shall scatter her to pieces.

"Nothing could have been more truly heroic than the conduct of the men; it was splendid, and worthy of antiquity, or shall I say of the British soldier? When first the crash came, all the men on the troop-deck made a rush to the gangway; but Major Burnston (90th) ordered every man back to his mess. This command they instantly obeyed, though the ship was trembling like a frightened child, and they could hear and see the

water gradually rising to their feet. Had this order not been given and obeyed, no biscuit or pork could have been saved; and when at last the men were ordered on the quarter-deck to embark, there was no rushing or confusion. The first party moved off, and the remainder stood at ease with the order and precision of a Sunday parade, though they could see and feel the ship gradually sinking. Some who could secure nothing else, succeeded in securing their Bibles; and this morning, in the presence of the wreck, we returned thanks to that Almighty Saviour to whom we all feel indebted for our safety.

"We have much to be thankful for. Had there been a rough sea, the ship must have gone to pieces, and it must have washed off the reef those who could have reached it. Thank God! we are all alive, well, and on a very beautiful island, abounding in fresh water, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, and bananas. This day the pork and also some sails were secured, and we are all under canvas.

"If we had not been so close to the shore, not a third of our number could have been saved. From the hour we left Portsmouth we were in danger, as on leaving the dock the fan of the screw, which had not been raised, came into collision with the dock. The fan was positively broken, and the concussion caused a leak aft which could not be stopped. The *Transit*, except the wind was on the quarter or beam, would not answer her helm; the sails did not fit her, and were very old. On the 22nd and 23rd we lost the foresail, foretopsail, the mainsail, and maintopsail. The mainyard, made of indifferent timber, broke in half like a rotten stick, and one of the plates of iron of which the ship is built broke in two below water-mark. I need not tell you that it was almost impossible to prevent

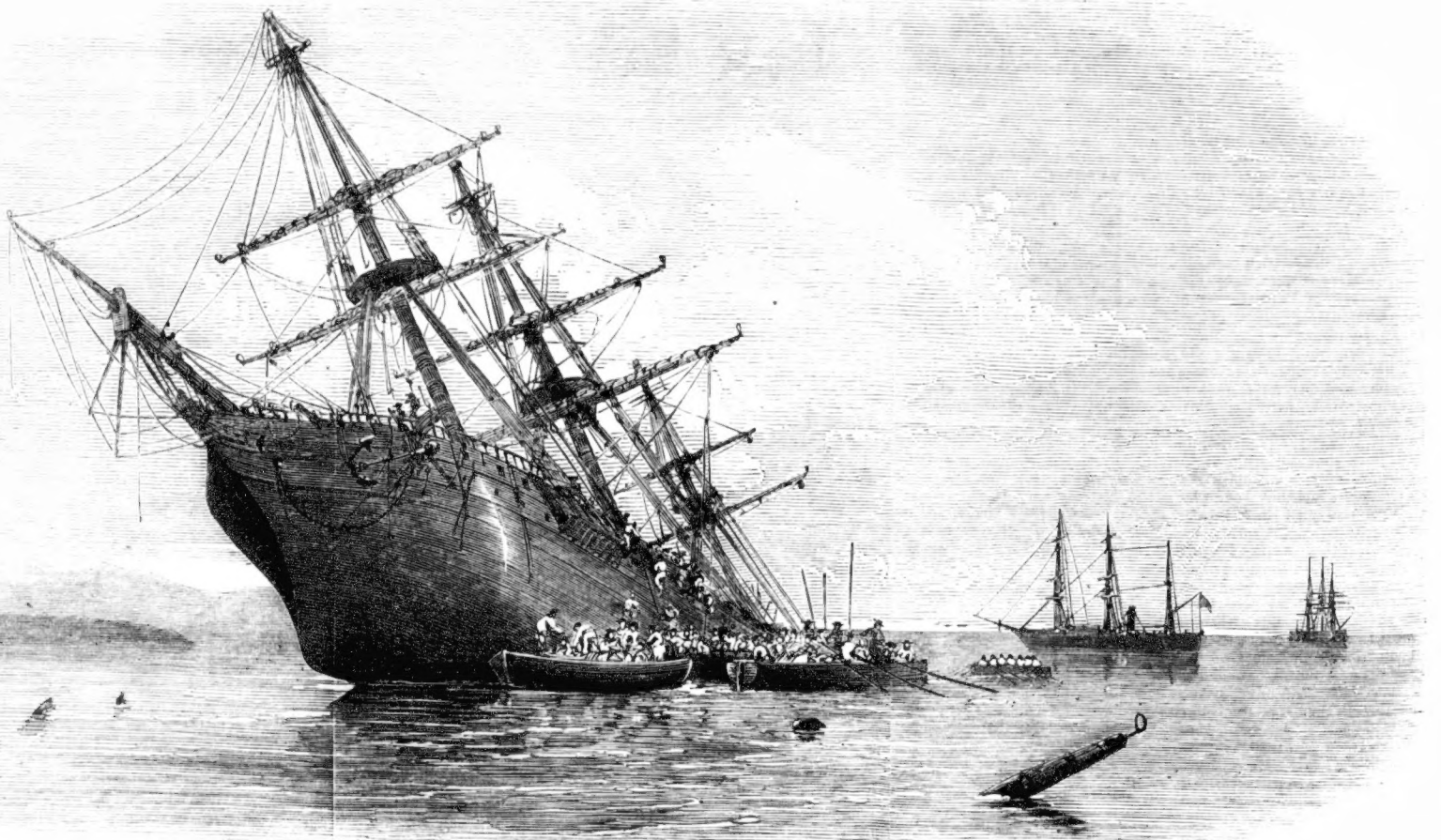
the vessel from foundering; indeed, had the gale not abated nothing could have saved us. You cannot conceive the extent of the danger. It may help you to do so when I tell you that on the 24th we pumped out of the wretched ship six hundred tons of water. Six hundred tons!

"I believe there is not a soul among us who did not thank God for our being wrecked where we were, as if we had proceeded to the Chinese Seas and met a typhoon, or even a heavy gale of wind, the *Transit* must have sunk, and all of us been lost. For my own part I esteem it a most merciful occurrence.

"There is no doubt that we shall all have the sympathy of the people of England. I trust they will be not only merciful, but be as they ever are, just, and not hastily blame the captain or the master. It may not be right in a landsman to pronounce an opinion, but, as I have now had some experience, I can safely assert that no two men could have displayed more vigilance and anxiety—I might say painful anxiety—from the hour we left Portsmouth. They knew what we did not—our fearful danger, but always displayed so much cheerfulness as really to lead us at times to imagine that she was the finest vessel ever floated.

"I have saved my writing-desk and Bible, and others a few trifles. I have lost to the value of almost £200."

Some provisions were afterwards got out of the wreck. The engraving at the foot of this page represents the vessel as she appeared the day after the provisions were taken out; the other engraving gives us the encampment of the 59th on the Island of Banca; while that on the first page represents a group landed from the wreck, and waiting to be taken off to the island.]



THE VESSEL ABANDONED.—(FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. MILLER, 90TH REGIMENT.)

BY THE SEASIDE, NO. X.

HASTINGS CONTINUED.

SMUGGLERS.

THERE is no harbour at Hastings, and no commerce. The only ships that unload here are colliers, which bring coals for the town and neighbourhood. These colliers are driven on to the beach by the tide, unloaded, and return to sea when the tide again rises. It is not a safe process, for if a storm comes whilst the vessel is a-ground, a wreck is the consequence. Hastings once had a harbour, but in the reign of Elizabeth it was overthrown by a violent storm, and has never been rebuilt. Huge stones and rows of ragged piles show us where the pier once was. A survey was made some years ago, and there seemed to be some chance of a new pier enclosing a capacious harbour being erected; but the expense was too formidable. In short, though the inhabitants were anxious to have a harbour as a refuge from storms, they did not like the necessary preliminary of "raising the wind." To return to the fishermen, of whom we have something more to say. Everyone who has observed them must have noticed that they are a distinct class, mingling but little with the other inhabitants of the town, and not only different in their habits, dress, and manners, but in their physiognomy from the peasantry of the district. This is

SKETCHES AT HASTINGS.—(BY M'DONNELL.)



GOING ON BOARD THE PLEASURE-BOAT.

would be liable to constant interruption of his labour, and loss of much valuable time; but the old men who, having nothing to do, because they can do nothing but tiddle about the beach, are rather fond of a gossip about old times.

"Well, old friend, you never go a-fishing now?"

"No, I'm past all that."

"Why, how old are you?"

"I'm eighty-one, next March."

"You've seen great alterations in Hastings?"

"Ah, I have, indeed. When I wur a boy there wur't one of the new houses built, neither here nor at St. Leonards; and now there's more than two miles o' 'em. I've seen many a tub of spirits landed where these fine houses stand."

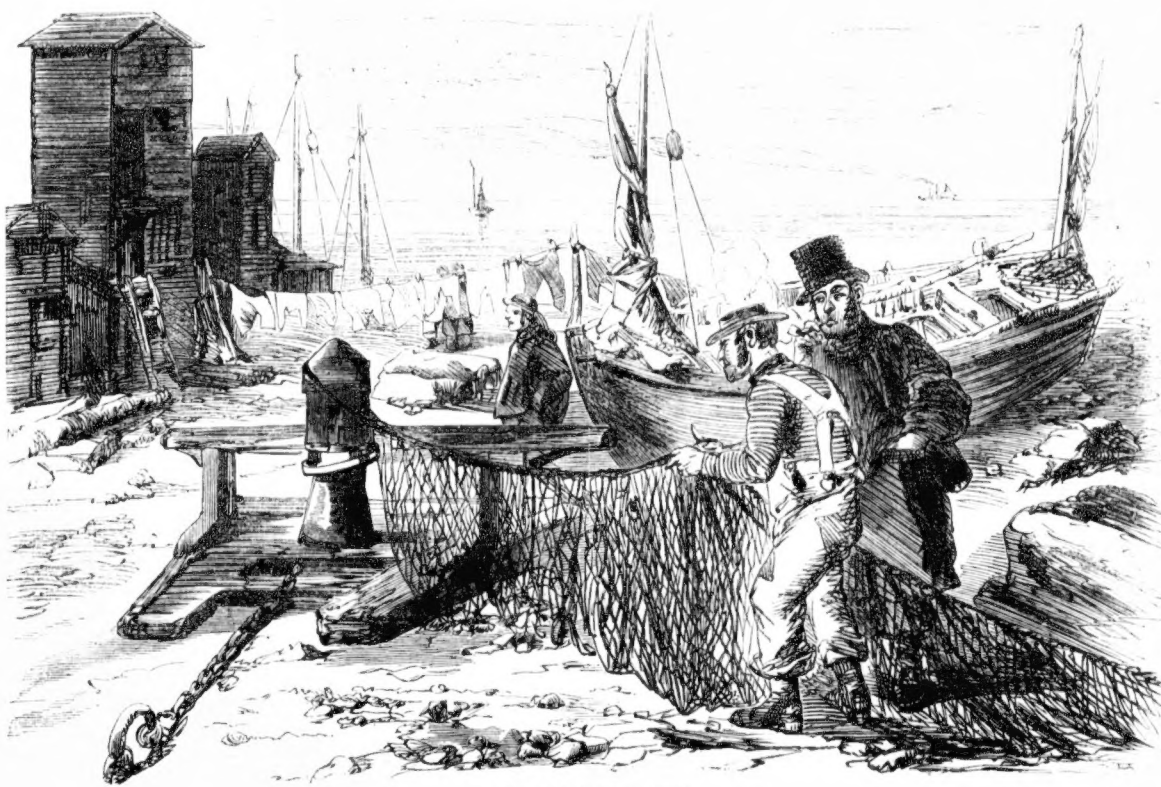
"Were you a smuggler?"

"Oh, yes—we wur all smugglers then, and so wur all the townspeople and the farmers too—leastways, if they didn't smuggle, they took the goods, which was much the same. Why, sir, there's a village called —, not many miles from here, where every man was a smuggler except the parson, and he wur't very nice if he could get a tub on the sly. I've heard that they wur all so well off in that parish that they couldn't make a poor-book, because they hadn't a pauper in the place; so they gave a few shillings to a couple of old women, who didn't want it though—just to keep up appearances."



THE ROCKS.

probably owing to their clannish mode of living. They do not associate much with the townspeople; they seldom marry out of their own class, and they rarely bring up their children to any other employment than that of fishing. Most of the families have been settled here for centuries. This is proved by the fact that many of them bear the same names that are found in the borough documents two or three hundred years old. They are not particularly tall, but strong and well-made; and they have none of that stupid, stolid, depressed look that characterises the agricultural labourers. Universal report at Hastings tells us that they are remarkably steady, sober, and industrious in their habits; and that though by the precariousness of their profession they are often "thrown upon the rocks," they never despair. They have amongst themselves an insurance society, which pays part of the cost when they lose their nets, and aided by this, when a catastrophe comes, they quietly and without complaining begin the world again; and like the old Bargeman, in Marryatt's novel, "take it coolly, and hope for better luck next time." But look! here is an old fellow past work sunning himself on the beach; we will get into talk with him, and he shall tell us about old times. The young men are rather shy, and do not encourage familiarity from strangers. In a place like Hastings they are obliged to be thus reserved or they



FISHERMEN AND NETS.

"Were you ever caught?"

"Yes, I was grabbed twice—once I got away, and once I got five years aboard a man-o'-war. That was the punishment in the old war times. There arnt many of us old men but what have had five years."

"Well, tell us how you got caught, and how you got away—we should like to hear; but it's lunch time. Is there anybody you can send for some porter?"

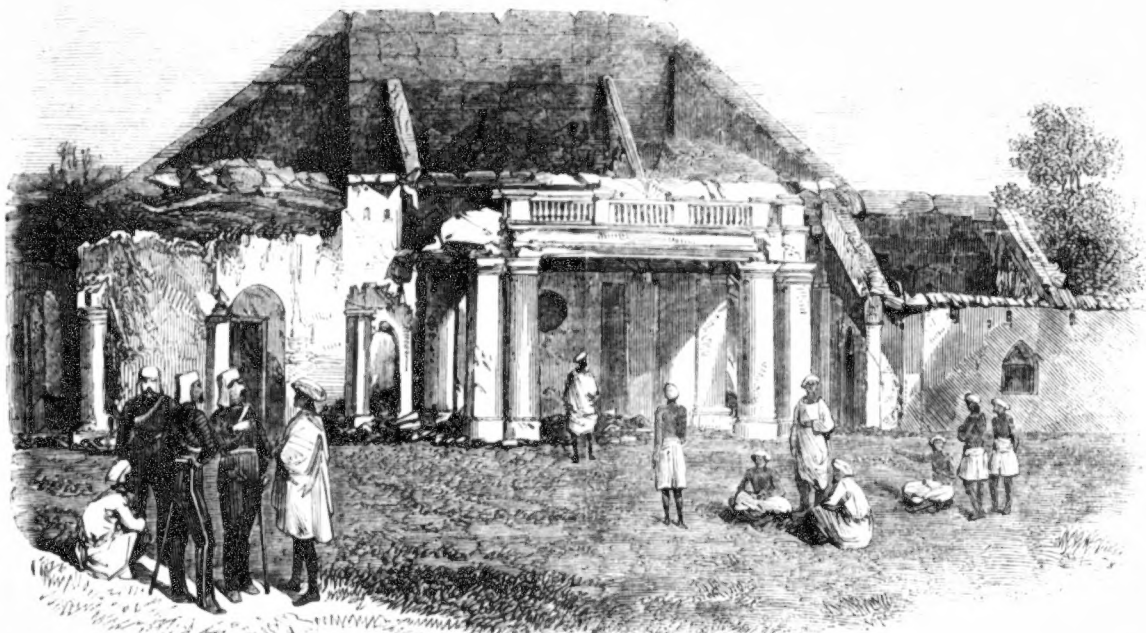
"Oh yes—here, Billy! run and fetch some porter for the gentleman. He's my grandchild; I've about a couple of dozen o' 'em. How much shall he bring?"

"Oh, a quart—and tell them to send it good, little fellow."

"Well, d'ye see, I wur't exactly in the trade when I was first grabbed—I used to fetch the tubs away when they wur landed, and it happened that one night we thought it wur't quite safe to go where we wanted, so we dropped, my mate and me, four tubs into a ditch, and covered 'em up with grass, thinking we'd come the next night. We often used to hide tubs in that way. Well, the next night we went to fetch the tubs, and just as I had jumped into the ditch and got my hand on one of the kegs, a fellow jumped out of the hedge and grabbed me by the collar. In course I know'd what was up in a moment, and turned round to knock him over, but I soon saw it was no go, for twisting sharp round I hit my head agin the muzzle of a pistol, so I'd nothing to do but 'ust quietly to

subahdar paid a visit to Lieutenant Hawes, the interpreter, and expostulated with him, in the name of the regiment, upon the want of confidence which they displayed. "Come to us," he said, "we are faithful; we love our good masters; we will protect you; but it gives us pain to see you suspect us." Hawes and his wife (who was present at the interview) were melted even to tears at the simple eloquence of the man, whom they had insulted, as well as his fellows, by their unworthy suspicions. There was but one course left to take—to return to the bosom of the regiment, to throw themselves upon the hearts of the men, and this course they adopted, persuading the other officers of the regiment and their families to follow their example.

When they returned to the regiment, the scene which awaited them touched the hearts of all present. The men whom they had suspected in a moment of narrow-minded apprehension, were found drawn up to receive their officers and welcome them with three hearty English cheers. The native officers, unable to control their feelings, which swelled high, and sent their warm Asiatic blood coursing through their veins, in defiance of all cold rules of decorum and hollow military observances, gave vent to the natural and simple emotion of their brave hearts. They flung themselves about the necks of their European officers, who had so gen-

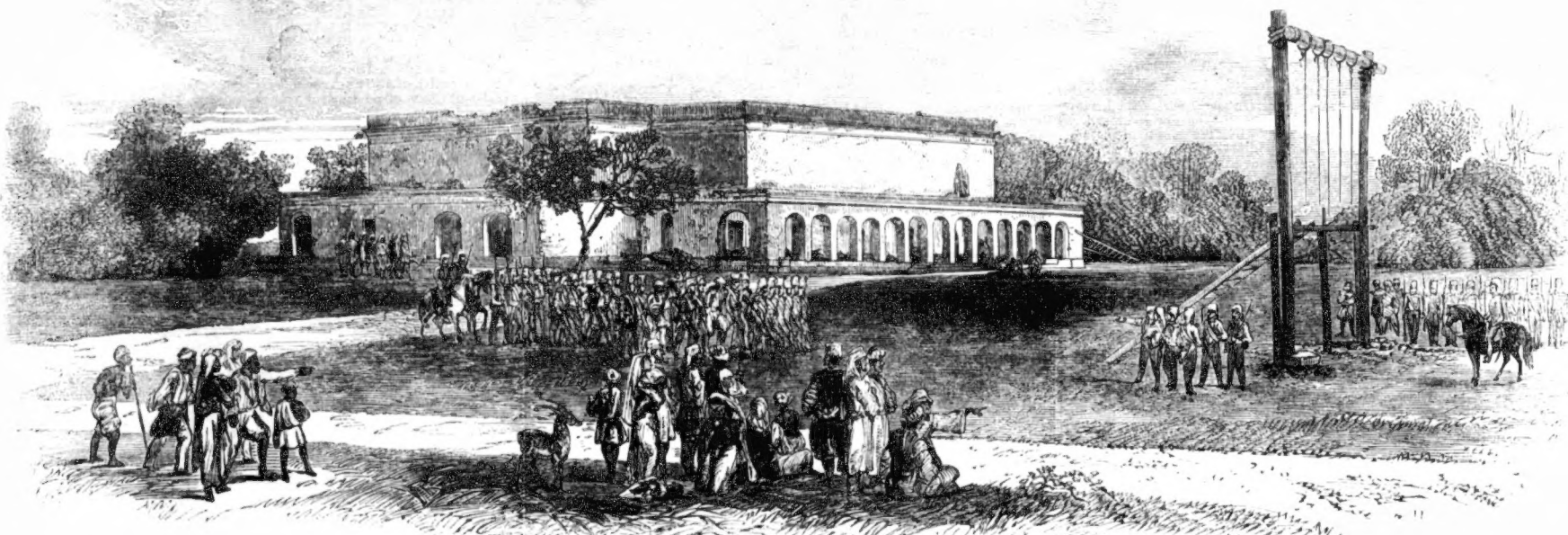


MESS-HOUSE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 6TH BENGAL N.I., AT ALLAHABAD.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. G. WRAY, C.E.)

persons was appointed; "and," says the chief of this commission, "day by day we have strung up eight or ten men. We have the power of life and death in our hands, and we spare not." At first the condemned culprit was taken to a tree, in a carriage, with a rope round his neck; which rope being made fast to a bough, the carriage was withdrawn from under him, and he died. The tree which stands out a little before the court-house (see the annexed engraving), probably thus served the purpose of a gallows. In a few days, however, a regular gallows was erected before the court-house; and here many of the rebels were still executed daily.

MUTINEERS DRIVEN THROUGH A VILLAGE.

The superiority of race has perhaps never been so strongly exemplified as in our present struggle with the rebellious natives of Hindostan. Clive and the early conquerors of British India possessed the advantages accruing from European discipline and armament over the semi-barbaric arrangements of Oriental warfare; but we are contending with a foe trained on the most approved system of modern military tactics, and armed, as far as heavy artillery is concerned, in many instances better than we are ourselves; and yet the results of a hundred years ago recur, without an exception, at the present day, whenever the enemy—no matter



THE JUDGE'S COURT-HOUSE AND GALLOWS AT ALLAHABAD.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. G. WRAY, C.E.)

erously atoned for their cruel suspicions, and kissed them on both cheeks. The reconciliation was complete; confidence was happily restored.

And that same day the native officers and men rose, and proceeded to the work of massacre!

The officers of the 6th were quietly at mess that evening, when an alarm was sounded and two or three musket shots were fired. The officers imagined (as it was intended they should) that some disturbance had broken out in the village, and that the faithful fellows were now calling on their officers to lead them against the rioters. They rushed out accordingly, and then the faithful ones immediately shot them, one after the other, the band meanwhile playing our national anthem! Nine poor little ensigns—between sixteen and eighteen years of age—were bayoneted to death within the mess-room; three others escaped naked to the fort; another crawled away after being wounded, was again seized, and died exhorting a faltering Christian catechist, once a Mahometan, never to deny the Lord Jesus. Eight other officers were shot.

We print an engraving, from a photograph, of the house in or near which this massacre was perpetrated.

When Colonel Neill had pacified Benares, he made his way to Allahabad, and sternly punished the rebels there. They were dislodged from the town with great loss; and order being once more restored, the magistrate resumed his much-needed authority. A commission for the trial of all natives charged with offences against Government and



REGULAR CAVALRY OF THE BENGAL ARMY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY CAPT. C. F. ATKINSON, R.I.)

what his advantage may be in point of numbers—meets us in open fight. In the many sorties made from behind the fortifications of Delhi, he cannot reckon one success.

Our illustration on the next page is selected from the sketch book of an officer, and represents a spirited achievement of the 60th Royal Rifles—a corps which, by the way, has been, together with the Carabineers, one of the earliest made familiar to newspaper readers on the first outbreak of the mutiny. The action which it depicts has already been described in a letter dated from "Camp, Guzlee de Nugger." The British force, about 1,000 strong, and consisting of a detachment of the Rifles, a party of the Carabineers, and half a troop of Artillery, on arriving at the camp, found that the enemy had taken up a capital position in front of a walled village, and commenced operations with some heavy guns. The Rifles were ordered forward to dislodge them, and threw out a company as skirmishers, which made some telling shots under cover of a wall; while the main body, advancing at the double, charged the guns, and driving the sepoys into the village, set fire to it. Here, however, the mutineers seemed determined on making a stand, and fought with considerable tenacity. The impetuosity of the Rifles in firing from the houses on their assailants, and in many instances even crossing bayonets with them, at length succeeded in driving out or killing the greater number of them; but about thirty got together at the back of the village, and stood their ground until the whole were killed.



REVOLVED SLOYS DRIVEN FROM A WALLED VILLAGE NEAR GUZNEE DE NIGER BY THE FRENCH.

so prevented from wounding the picturesque susceptibilities of the rest of "Merry England." Such, unfortunately, is the impression of the cotton-wearing concerning the cotton-spinning metropolis; and though frequent visits to the latter might dispel the allusion, and show how much good there is in Manchester, the requisite facilities have not, unfortunately, as yet been supplied; and between the town of tall chimneys and its southern neighbours there remains a gulf only to be bridged over by legions of cheap excursion trains.

Anxious as we have always been to promote the success of this most meritorious effort to do homage to art, both of the past and of the present, we have this week engraved two additional pictures from that Gallery of Modern Paintings, which has been the chief attraction to the palace, and which has made foreign amateurs and foreign art critics at last publicly confess that we are an artistic people, and that we have a national school of art.

"Rustic Hospitality," by the late W. Collins, R.A., is one of those charming, thoroughly English bits of English life, for which the father of the author of the "Lighthouse" was so deservedly famous. There is nothing ambitious, nothing strained, nothing overdone in the picture. All is homely, genial, and exquisitely truthful. The simple story is simply and well told. Here is the poor old jaded wayfarer seated, quite exhausted and travel-worn, on the tree-stump—certain, however, that he will not sue for hospitality in vain, and placidly considering the little children—the bright-eyed little Samaritans—who advance towards him half smilingly, half timidly, and comfort the veteran voyager with cakes and ale. The juvenile column is headed by a pioneer in the shape of a dog, who sniffs at the gaiters of the veteran traveller, and looks monstrous wise—or at least, like so ne of his human brethren, affects a wisdom if he have it not.

We could scarcely bring a picture in so direct contrast to the bright, kindly, cheerful, "Rustic Hospitality," than by placing in juxtaposition to it the "Episode of the Happier Days of Charles the First," by Mr. Frederic Goodall, A.R.A. The picture—an admirable work of art in every way—is profoundly melancholy in the associations it calls up. True, the subject is cheerful, the colours are bright, the action varied; all is bustle, liveliness, pleasure, and excitement. The gorgeous galley pushes gallantly along. The King and his gay Court sit and laugh and jest; the swans, true courtiers these, spread their white bosoms to the gentle breeze; there is a waving of silken pennons and a sounding of silver trumpets. Youth and Pleasure are at the helm



EPISODE OF THE HAPPIER DAYS OF CHARLES I.—(PAINTED BY F. GOODALL, A.R.A.—IN THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.)

bosoms to the gentle breeze; there is a waving of silken pennons and a sounding of silver trumpets. Youth and Pleasure are at the helm the prow. The Cassandra seems to point her finger at the pageant. Those two gaunt guards may twenty years hence be halberdiers in that high court of justice, where a gray discredited man is arraigned for his life, and where Bradshaw, in his terrible red robe, thunders against "Charles Stuart King of England." There is blood about the boat; and the gravely beautiful face of the King haunts us, till, looming among the



GROUP OF CARVINGS IN IVORY IN THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

